

Subject: ENGLISH

Class: B.A. Part 11 Honours, Paper-1V[FICTION]

Topic: Brief Questions on Wuthering Heights

Lecture No:153

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BRIEF QUESTIONS ON WUTHERING HEIGHTS

Q: 1 The story of Wuthering heights is told from the view point of two people. Who are they? What is their relationship to the protagonists?

Or

Who is the narrator of the story 'Wuthering Heights'?

Ans: The story of Wuthering Heights has two narrator .Firstly, it is Lockwood and secondly Nelly dean .An ordinary kind of man affecting fashionable manners and a dandy Lockwood narrates the story in flashback in a language

full of artificiality and conventional clichés .With Lockwood as narrator the reader experiences a kind of trepidation as one would if one was accompanying a trespasser .There is the danger of his seeing things the way he wants to rather than the way they really are .The author provides another narrator in the form of Nelly Dean . Now Lockwood becomes the audience and Nelly the story - teller. Nelly is an insider and her unraveling of the secrets of Wuthering Height may be taken as the unburdening of the heavy weight of terrible memory and not as prying into privacy.

Q:2 "She here, wife! I was never so between with away thing in my life: but you must e'en take it as a gift of God, through its as dark almost as if it came from the devil."--

Who says this in what circumstance? What is the gift of God? How did the family react?

Ans: One late summer evening on his return of Liverpool, this is the manner in which Mr. Earnshaw Heathcliff, a little boy, he had found in the streets of the industrial city, to his family at Wuthering Heights .The gift that Mr. Crenshaw gets, does not impress the family .Mrs.Earnshaw was ready to fling

it out of doors, but Mr. Earnshaw's explanation that he had seen the little boy starving and houseless, and as good as dumb, probably strikes a chord of sympathy and Heathcliff is washed to given clean thing's to wear and allowed to sleep with the children .Mr. Earnshaw's introduction equivocates both God and the devil simultaneously. To the good Christian which Mr. Earnshaw surely wants to be, any living creature is divine in origin, but the circumstances and the condition in which he finds Heathcliff, something that completely beats him, makes him associate Heathcliff with the devil.

Q: 3 How is Heathcliff judged by other characters in the novel? Mention a few of the quoted phrases.

Ans: In the novel, Heathcliff is described in Variety of way by the other character. Mostly they are derogatory. They are 'the evil beast', 'the unclaimed creature', 'uncivilized', 'without refinement', 'an arid wilderness of furze and whinstone', 'naughty swearing boy', sullen, patient child harden to ill treatment', 'Judas', 'traitor', 'deliberate deceiver', 'black villain', 'monster', 'ungrateful brute', 'low ruffian', 'black guard' and 'fiend' etc . If an analysis of these described terms is made, we will recognize that most of them are to do

with Heathcliff being uncivilized and socially unaccepted. There are moral sensors too, that emerge from Christian beliefs.

Q:4 In many ways, Wuthering Heights structures itself around matched, contrasting pairs of themes and of characters. What are some of these pairs, and what role do they play in the book?

Matched and contrasting pairs form the apparatus through which the book's thematic conflicts play out, as the differences between opposed characters and themes force their way into action and development. Some of the pairs include: the two manor houses, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange; the two loves in Catherine's life, Heathcliff and Edgar; the two Catherines in the novel, mother and daughter; the two halves of the novel, separated by Catherine's death; the two generations of main characters, each of which occupies one half of the novel; the two families, Earnshaw and Linton, whose family trees are almost exactly symmetrical; and the two great themes of the novel, love and revenge. By placing these elements into pairs, the novel both compares and contrasts them to each other. The device of pairing serves to emphasize the book's themes, as well as to develop the characters.

Q 5: Analyze the character of Edgar Linton. Is he a sympathetic figure? How does he compare to Heathcliff? Is Catherine really in love with him?

Edgar Linton is a kind, gentle, civilized, somewhat cowardly man who represents the qualities of Thrushcross Grange as opposed to the qualities of Wuthering Heights. Married to a woman whom he loves but whose passions he cannot understand, Edgar is a highly sympathetic figure after Heathcliff returns to Wuthering Heights. The man finds himself in an almost impossible position, seeing his wife obviously in love with another man but unable to do anything to rectify the situation. Still, he proves weak and ineffectual when compared to the strong-willed Heathcliff, and thus can exercise almost no claim on Catherine's mind and heart.

While the reader may pity Edgar and feel that morality may be on his side, it is hard not to sympathize with the charismatic Catherine and Heathcliff in their passionate love. It is impossible to think that Catherine does not really love Edgar with some part of herself. Although she marries him largely because of her desire for his social status, she seems genuinely drawn to his good looks, polished manners, and kind demeanor. But it is also impossible to think that her feelings for Edgar equal her feelings for Heathcliff—compared with her

wild, elemental passion for Heathcliff, her love for her husband seems frail and somewhat proper, like Edgar himself.

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